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WOMAN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

WORLD AFFAIRS

Rebels Land in Cuba

Las Villas Attack. Anti-Castro rebels landed on the swampy beaches of Cuba's southern Las Villas Province before dawn Apr. 17 in an attack directed by the U.S.-based Cuban National Revolutionary Council.

Revolutionary Council Pres. José Miró Cardona, in a statement issued at council headquarters in New York Apr. 17, called on "freedom-loving peoples" of the Americas for moral and material aid to the rebels.

Cuban Premier Fidél Castro declared a state of national alert Apr. 17 and called all militiamen to duty.

The rebels, supported by planes, made their principal landing in the area of Bahia de Cochinos in southern Las Villas Province and penetrated into Matanzas Province, 10 miles from the beachhead. Some rebel paratroopers were dropped further inland. Smaller groups of rebels reportedly landed near Santiago de Cuba in Oriente Province and in Pinar del Rio Province.

Cuban government troops resisted the invaders, and heavy casualties were reported on both sides.

The revolutionary council's Mexico City agency announced Apr. 17 that the rebels had captured the Isle of Pines and freed 10,000 political prisoners. But Cuban government radio operators on the Isle of Pines continued to transmit to Havana despite the rebel claim, and a government broadcast asserted Apr. 19 that the rebel attack had been repulsed.

The N.Y. Times reported Apr. 18 that the rebels had taken off from Caribbean islands, where they had arrived 2 days before the attack from training camps in Guatemala and possibly in Louisiana. The invasion's field operations were said to be led by Capt. Manuel Artime, 29, an ex-Castro officer who had been designated the Revolutionary Council's "delegate to the armed forces."

Castro and Cuban Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós charged in a statement broadcast by Cuban radio stations Apr. 17 that U.S. "imperialism has launched its announced and cowardly aggression against Cuba." The statement predicted that "Cuba shall win" the battle against "Yankee imperialism."

Castro Troops Counter Attack. Government forces Apr. 18 reportedly launched a counter-attack against the rebel-held Las Villas beachhead, which extended from the eastern shore of Bahia de Cochinos westward to the area between Yaguaramas and Majugua. A rebel communiqué said the Castro forces were using Russian-made tanks and MIG jet planes in the counter-attack.

(A Havana radio station asserted Apr. 18 that the northern Oriente Province port of Mayari, reportedly captured in a pre-invasion landing, was back "in our hands." The Cuban Embassy in London said Apr. 18 that 5 "enemy" planes had been shot down and that a troop transport "carrying invasion forces" had been sunk.)

A government communiqué issued Apr. 20 and signed by Castro announced that government soldiers had "completely defeated" the rebel force at the Las Villas beachhead Apr. 19. The communiqué said that boats attempting to evacuate the remaining invaders had been sunk and a remnant of "mercenary troops" trapped. (The government communiqué reported the capture of what it called North American-made military equipment, including Sherman tanks.)

A Revolutionary Council communiqué asserted Apr. 19 that the "major portion" of the original invaders had broken out of the Bahia de Cochinos beachhead and had linked up with anti-Castro guerrillas in the Escambray Mountain area of Las Villas. The council reported that "additional guerrilla units had infiltrated" Matanzas Province. The council said the Cuban landings had been "inaccurately" described as an invasion. It said the main purpose of the invaders, who "numbered in the hundreds, not the thousands," was to bring ashore "supplies and support for our patriots who have been fighting in Cuba for months."

An anti-Castro radio station on Swan Island off Honduras reported that a rebel force had landed at or near Morón on the northern coast of Camaguey Province. Another rebel group had landed near Holguin in Oriente Province, according to a broadcast heard at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

A Cuban government radio broadcast denied Apr. 19 that the rebels had landed in northern Mantanzas or in Oriente Province. [See pp. 133D3-134E1]

(Havana radio reported Apr. 18 the arrest of 27 persons, including ex-Agriculture Min. Humberto Sori Marin, on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro.)

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Week in Headlines

Anti-Castro exiles landed in Cuba; U.S. charged with aggression in UN; Soviet Premier Khrushchev pledged aid for Castro regime, called on U.S. to halt alleged intervention; Pres. Kennedy denied charges, warned U.S. would counter Soviet interference in Cuban struggle.

UN renewed demand for recall of Belgians from Congo.

U.S. rejected Soviet timetable for Laos cease-fire.

Pres. Kennedy asked creation of cabinet-level urban affairs post, reform of regulatory agencies.

U.S. rightists discussed new party, Gen. Walker relieved for John Birch Society activities.

U.S. film 'Oscars' awarded.

Bombing Attack. A pre-invasion bombing attack on 3 Cuban air bases had been carried out Apr. 15 by at least 3 U.S.-made B-26 bombers piloted by Cubans. They bombed and strafed the bases at Camp Libertad outside Havana, at Santiago de Cuba and at San Antonio de Los Baños, 25 miles from Havana. 7 militiamen were killed and 39 wounded in the Camp Libertad attack.

One of the attacking planes reportedly crashed into the ocean off Santa Fe. 2 planes landed in Florida—one, with 2 men aboard, coming down at Key West and the other, with only the pilot aboard, landing in Miami. The 3 Cubans received U.S. asylum.

The Cuban airmen in Florida said they had defected from the Cuban Air Force and had used Cuban Air Force planes in the attack.

Dorticós denied that the airmen were defectors and charged that the attacking planes had come from the U.S.

Khrushchev-Kennedy Exchange. Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in a message sent to Pres. Kennedy Apr. 18, charged that the "armed bands which invaded [Cuba] . . . had been trained, equipped and armed" in the U.S. He also blamed the U.S. for the Apr. 15 bombings of the Cuban air bases. Khrushchev urged Mr. Kennedy "to call a halt to the aggression against" Cuba. He warned that the USSR would "render [Cuba] . . . all necessary assistance in beating back the armed attack." Khrushchev said the USSR was "sincerely interested in a relaxation of international tensions, but if others aggravate it, we shall reply in full measure." He hinted that the Cuban affair might "lead the world to a military catastrophe."

In a reply to Khrushchev the same day, Mr. Kennedy asserted that the U.S. "intends no military intervention in Cuba." He warned, however, that the U.S. would "honor its obligations under the inter-American system" in case of "military intervention by an outside force." Kennedy said that the invasion of Cuba represented a "struggle" by people who had "found intoler-

able the denial of democratic liberties and the subversion [of their revolution] . . . by an alien-dominated regime." Mr. Kennedy urged Khrushchev to display a desire "to improve the international atmosphere" by agreeing to a peaceful settlement of the Laotian and Congo crises and by agreeing to "an acceptable treaty for the banning of nuclear tests."

Mr. Kennedy had said at his news conference Apr. 12 that U.S. armed forces would not be used to help overthrow Castro's regime. He said the U.S. would try to "make sure" that no Americans participated in anti-Castro activities in Cuba. The President said he would oppose any attempts by Cuban exiles to mount an offensive against Castro from the U.S.

UN Debate. At an emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly's Political Committee, called Apr. 15 to discuss the Cuban situation, Cuban Foreign Min. Raúl Roa charged that the air attacks against Cuban air bases that day were the "prologue to the large-scale invasion" that he said was being planned by the U.S. and other Latin American countries.

Roa charged in a committee speech Apr. 17, the day of the rebel landings, that the U.S. had "organized, financed and armed" the landing force, "which had come from Guatemala and Florida." "These crimes and depredations have been sanctified, paid for and blessed by the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA," Roa said. He charged that forces from the U.S.' Guantanamo naval base had entered Oriente Provincee and had clashed with Cuban troops. Ooa produced photographs allegedly showing U.S.-made arms that had been air-dropped to anti-Castro rebels in the Escambray Mountains.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson, replying Apr. 17, called Roa's charges "totally false." Stevenson said "no offensive has been launched from Florida" or any other part of the U.S. and that no U.S. forces were fighting in Cuba. (Stevenson said that "in the last few months" Cuba had received large quantities "of Soviet [military] equipment," including "at least 15 Soviet 50-ton tanks, 19 Soviet assault guns, 15 Soviet 35-ton tanks, 78 Soviet 76-mm. field guns, 4 Soviet 122-mm. field guns and over 100 Soviet heavy machineguns." He said that "over 200 Soviet and Czechoslovak military advisers are in Cuba, and over 150 Cuban military personnel have been sent to the [Soviet] bloc for training.")

In a committee speech Apr. 18, Stevenson said the U.S. could not be held responsible for U.S.-made weapons used by anti-Castro rebels. He said the arms were of World War II manufacture and were available through private channels in Latin America and Europe.

Mexican UN delegate Luis Padilla Nervo Apr. 18 introduced a resolution appealing to all countries "to ensure that their territories and resources are not used to promote the civil war in Cuba." Another Latin American draft resolution circulated among committee members called on OAS states to help achieve a settlement of the U.S.-Cuban dispute by "peaceful means." It was drafted by Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela.

A Rumanian draft resolution submitted by Silviu Brucan urged an immediate halt to military operations against Cuba and demanded that those participating in the "armed attack be denied all "assistance."

International Reaction. The Cuban landings touched off anti-U.S. demonstrations throughout Latin America and Europe Apr. 17-18. Argentine demonstrators Apr. 17 smashed the windows of the U.S. Information Service building in Buenos Aires with rocks and hand grenades. Colombian police thwarted a pro-Castro mob marching on the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá. Pro-Castro demonstrations also were reported in Mexico City; Caracas, Venezuela; Montevideo, Uruguay, and Santiago, Chile.

A resolution condemning "any foreign armed intervention" in Cuba was unanimously approved by the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies.

Thousands of persons demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy in Moscow Apr. 18. The demonstrators, fought by soldiers and police, carried anti-American slogans and hurled rocks and ink bottles at the building, shattering windows and spattering walls. Other anti-U.S. demonstrations occurred Apr. 18 in front of U.S. Embassies in Warsaw, Paris and Tokyo and before the U.S. Legation in Sofia, Bulgaria. The U.S. Information Service building in Belgrade, Yugoslavia was attacked.

Yugoslav Pres. Tito, on a visit to the UAR, said in Alexandria, Egypt Apr. 18 that the Cuban invasion was "not only an attack on Cuba . . . but also on peace. . . ." He called for UN intervention to halt the fighting.

In a message to Castro, UAR Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser called the invasion "a crime against the Cuban people, who are . . . trying to insure genuine freedom for themselves. . . ."

Congo

UN Renews Withdrawal Call. A new demand for the withdrawal from the Congo of all Belgian military and political personnel was adopted by the UN General Assembly Apr. 15 by a vote of 61-5 (33 abstentions).

The Assembly action came at the end of a 2-week debate on the Congo. Presented by 21 nations, the resolution was adopted after it had been shorn of provisions putting a 21-day deadline on the withdrawal and providing sanctions if Belgium failed to honor the deadline.

Other resolutions on the Congo acted on by the Assembly Apr. 15:

- A U.S. draft, adopted by 60-16 (23 abstentions), outlining long-range UN aims in the Congo, among them (a) the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament, creation of a broad national government and adoption of a new Congolese constitution; (b) new measures by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to halt delivery of arms to the Congo.
- A Soviet draft, rejected by 53-29 (17 abstentions), calling for reconvening within 21 days of the Congolese Parliament to settle the crisis stemming from the existence of the rival Gizenga and Kasavubu governments.
- An adopted resolution creating a 4-member commission to investigate the circumstances of the slaying of the late Patrice Lumumba. Members of the commission: U Aung Khine of Burma, Georges Creppy of Togo; Teschome Hailemariam of Ethiopia, and José Ortiz Tirado of Mexico.

Addressing the Assembly Apr. 14, U.S. Amb-to-UN Stevenson rebuked Belgium for ignoring the UN's repeated demands that it recall its nationals from the Congo. He said: "Whatever temporary advantage Belgium may . . . gain from the continuance of direct influence in Katanga—or in Léopoldville—will be more than canceled by the disastrous consequences of long disorder. The sooner the withdrawal of all extraneous . . . Belgian personnel . . . the sooner the task of conciliation can go ahead."

Report on Katanga Mercenaries. A report submitted to Hammarskjöld by Mekki Abbas, his deputy representative in the Congo, and circulated in the Assembly Apr. 15 charged that the Katanga government was carrying out a military recruiting program in Africa and Europe with the complicity of Belgian officials.

The report was based on testimony from 30 foreign mercenaries taken prisoner by UN troops in Kabolo Apr. 7 as they were landed by a Katanga Air Force plane. 12 captives were British, 14 South African, 3 Italian and one Greek. They asserted that Katanga recruitment centers had been set up in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and West Germany, and that free transportation to the Congo for service with Katanga also was arranged by the Sabena (Belgian) airline office in Brussels. The mercenaries said their contracts provided £100-£180 monthly and other benefits for "regular police duties" in Katanga. Most charged that on arrival in Katanga they had been given military training and arms and formed into units for "active warfare." The captives had led the Katanga assault on Manono Mar. 30. [See p. 118F3]

A West German DC-4 transport plane was impounded by the UN Force at Léopoldville airport Apr. 12 when it made a refueling stop after carrying 7 tons of arms from Brussels to Kolwezi, in southern Katanga. The plane, owned by Continentale Deutsche Luft-Reederei, Ltd., was under charter by Sabena.

Rival Armies' Accord. Congolese army headquarters in Léopoldville announced Apr. 17 that troops commanded by Gen. Victor Lundula for the rebel Stanleyville regime had recognized the authority of Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu as the commander of all Con-

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golese armed forces. The announcement said that the Stanleyville troops and those led by Mobutu for the central government in Léopoldville had agreed to an immediate cease-fire on the borders currently drawn between the rival armies. The agreement was said to have been negotiated by Mobutu with Stanleyville officers in Bundoki, on the border of Oriental Province.

Pres. Kasavubu Apr. 17 signed a UN agreement accepting the operative provisions of the Feb. 21 Security Council resolution on the Congo. The agreement "recognized" the need for UN-assisted reorganization of the Congolese army and for the expulsion of "all foreign civil officials, military and parliamentary mercenaries and political advisers" not employed by Kasavubu. The Congolese army was to be subjected to "discipline and control" to eliminate its "interference... in the political life of the Congo." The agreement was signed for UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld by Robert Gardiner of Ghana and Francis C. Nwokedi of Nigeria.

(The central government's economic blockade of the Gizenga regime was ended Apr. 18 with the departure from Léopoldville of a Congo river barge train carrying 2,000 tons of food and supplies. The central government had blockaded all deliveries to the Stanleyville government for 4 months.)

Kalonji Becomes 'King.' AP reported from Bakwanga Apr. 9 that Albert Kalonji had proclaimed himself "king" of the Baluba peoples. Kalonji's attempt to revive a defunct Baluba kingdom was linked to his unsuccessful effort to found a Mining State in southern Kasai Province.

U.S. to Pay ½ Congo Costs. The U.S. informed the UN Apr. 18 that it was prepared to pay nearly ½ the cost of Congo operations envisaged before the convening of the 16th General Assembly in September. The U.S. pledge, announced in the Assembly's Budgetary Committee by Rep.-to-UN Philip M. Klutznick, offered a $15 million voluntary contribution to the UN's treasury in addition to full payment of the $32,510,000 U.S. share of Congo expenses through October.

Belgium announced Apr. 12 that it would not pay its special assessment for the Congo because the UN was discriminating against Belgians in its recruitment for Congo service.

(Gov. Albert Ndele of the Congo National Bank denounced the central government's civil and military leaders Apr. 14 for huge deficit spending for political and military projects unrelated to the Congo's economic needs. He reported that the government was spending $20 million monthly, receiving only $8 million monthly. The army, he reported, was spending $60 million annually while only $5 million had been budgeted for projects that would give work to the Congo's unemployed, currently 30% of the working population.) [See p. 119A2]

Laos

Soviet Timetable Rejected. The Soviet government transmitted to Britain Apr. 16 a clarification of its terms for seeking a Laotian cease-fire. The Soviet terms, nearly identical to those favored by the West, were rejected by U.S. State Secy. Rusk Apr. 17 as vague and dependent on a timetable unacceptable to the West.

The Soviet clarification was made in an aide-memoire handed to British Amb.-to-USSR Frank Roberts. Although it was not made public, London dispatches Apr. 17-18 reported that the note contained the following major points:

(1) The USSR agreed to Western demands that a Laotian cease-fire should precede the convening May 5 of a proposed 14-nation conference on Laos' future; (2) it was unclear as to precisely when the cease-fire was to begin, whether it would be preceded by talks between the Laotian combatants, or how it would be verified; (3) the USSR agreed that the International Control Commission on Laos should report on the proposed cease-fire to the British and Soviet governments, but it demanded that the 2 nations, chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, be free to accept or reject the commission's findings.

(Western observers expressed belief that the Soviet clarification deliberately had been left vague in order to gain time for Laos' Pathet Lao rebels to continue their advance, amass more Soviet-airlifted arms and consolidate their recent military gains before the convening of the conference. The U.S. similarly had ignored Soviet pleas for a rapid international conference on Laos late in 1960, when Boun Oum's U.S.-aided rightist troops were advancing on the Souvanna Phouma government.)

State Secy. Rusk said at a Washington news conference Apr. 17 that the Soviet aide-memoire, while it contained "constructive elements," did not "fully clarify the key point of the timing of the cease-fire and . . . verification." Asked whether he thought the USSR was "stalling" to give Laotian rebels more time, Rusk said there was "a close connection between the pace of diplomatic discussion and what happens on the ground in Laos." "We feel that the situation in Laos is dangerous and that the diplomatic discussion ought to move promptly to bring . . . [it] under control. The question of stalling is one which . . . [the U.S. was] watching." Rusk reiterated the Kennedy Administration's view that the best solution to the crisis would be the creation of an "Austrian-type neutral, independent Laos."

Souvanna's Trip. Prince Souvanna Phouma, premier of the deposed Laotian government recognized by the Pathet Lao rebels and the USSR, arrived in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders Sept. 16 after visiting London, Paris and other Western capitals.

A planned visit to the U.S. for one day of talks with State Secy. Rusk and Pres. Kennedy was canceled by Souvanna Apr. 18 after he had been informed that Mr. Kennedy would see him as a private citizen but would not grant him a formal appointment and that Rusk would be away from Washington during his planned trip. Souvanna had been invited to make the visit Apr. 10 by U.S. Amb.-to-France James M. Gavin; he had planned to interrupt his Russian visit to fly to Washington, then return to Moscow and go on to Peiping.

Highlights of the prince's trip:

Souvanna left Pnom Penh, Cambodia Mar. 15 to begin his trip with visits to Hong Kong, Rangoon, New Delhi and Cairo. He arrived in Paris Mar. 24 and told newsmen that the West's proposals for establishing a truly neutral Laos were "the most reasonable solution" yet offered for ending Laotian strife. He lauded the Kennedy Administration's support for a neutral Laos as a "fundamental" change from policies of the Eisenhower Administration, although he criticized what he termed the U.S.' continued "intervention" in Laos.

Souvanna flew to London Mar. 30 for talks with the Earl of Home, British foreign secretary. He said at a London news conference Mar. 31 that he was prepared to ask the USSR to end its military aid to his provisional rebel government on condition the U.S. simultaneously ended its deliveries of arms to the Boun Oum government. He asserted that it would be possible to form a neutral Laotian government but only if it included representatives of the "pro-Americans" and the Pathet Lao leftists.

The prince returned to Paris and left it again to fly to Moscow via Warsaw. He told Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko and other welcoming officials at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport Apr. 16 that he had come to the USSR "to find a definite solution that will enable the Laotian people to live in peace." Souvanna flew to Sochi Apr. 18 to confer with Premier Khrushchev at his Black Sea vacation villa.

U.S. Military Mission Set. The Laotian government announced Apr. 19 that the U.S. had accepted an appeal for the creation of a Military Assistance Advisory Group whose members would advise and guide the Laotian army in combat.

The announcement, confirmed by the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, disclosed that the group would be made up of the 300 U.S. servicemen already working in Laos as military-technical advisers under the Programs Evaluation Office. PEO personnel technically were civilians limited to training and advising Laotian troops in the use of U.S. weapons and equipment. They were to revert to their military status to assume MAAG posts that would include directing Laotians in combat.

Establishment of the MAAG in Laos was ordered despite the 1954 Geneva armistice provisions forbidding the presence in Laos of any uniformed soldiers except those of Laotian and French nationality. The Laotian government charged, however, that these provisions already had been nullified by the Pathet Lao rebels' acceptance of Communist aid and advice.

(The Pathet Lao forces continued their advance against government positions in northern and central Laos Apr. 14-17 after a virtual cease-fire observed by both sides during the

Buddhist New Year holiday begun Apr. 11. The 500 government paratroopers dropped near Muong Kassy were reported Apr. 14 to have retreated without fighting the rebels. They were evacuated from the combat zone in U.S.-supplied helicopters. Pathet Lao troops supported by artillery Apr. 17 drove government troops from their defenses near Muong Nhommarath, northeast of Thakhek, in south central Laos. Thakhek was a provincial capital on the Mekong River border with Thailand.)

Indian Truce Appeal. Acting in response to a personal appeal from Pres. Kennedy, Indian Prime Min. Nehru called on both the U.S. and USSR Mar. 24 to halt their supply of arms to Laos' combatants and to help restore a Laotian truce. Nehru's appeal to the USSR was contained in a personal message to Premier Khrushchev. It reportedly warned Khrushchev that India supported the Western peace plan proposed in Britain's Mar. 23 note to the USSR. It was said to have warned Khrushchev that a further advance of Pathet Lao rebel forces in Laos was likely to bring massive Western and SEATO intervention in Laos.

Pres. Kennedy's message to Nehru, delivered earlier Mar. 24, stressed U.S. readiness to cooperate in forming a truly neutral Laos government and in ending the civil war. It appealed for Indian support in restoring peace in Laos.

State Secy. Rusk met with Nehru in New Delhi Mar. 30 while en route to the U.S. from SEATO Council meetings in Bangkok. He reiterated the U.S.' support both for a neutral and a "unified Laos." He told newsmen that he and Nehru had "agreed largely."

'Ike' Backs U.S. Stand. Ex-Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen in Palm Springs, Calif. Mar. 24 that he and Pres. Kennedy had discussed the Laotian problem several times since he had left the White House and that he fully supported Mr. Kennedy's Laotian policies.

Mr. Eisenhower, who said that the Laotian situation was not analogous to the 1950 Korean crisis, asserted that his administration never had opposed making Laos "truly neutral—not neutral under a false name." Mr. Eisenhower said that Pres. Kennedy had demonstrated his dedication to peace and at the same time had shown that the U.S. was "not going to be pushed around." He said that U.S. foreign policy had remained constant since the end of World War II despite changes in administration. It was, he said: "Be conciliatory but, at the same time, be firm and stand up to commitments." [See pp. 128A2, 117B1, 109B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Urban Department Proposed. Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress Apr. 18 a bill to create a cabinet-level Urban Affairs & Housing Department. The bill was introduced in the Senate the same day by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.).

The President said in a letter to Congressional leaders that the new cabinet member would present the U.S.' "housing and metropolitan development needs to the cabinet." The new department would include the Housing & Home Finance Agency and its subdivisions.

Mayors Donald Hummel of Tucson, Ariz. and Richard C. Lee of New Haven, Conn., representing the American Municipal Association and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, had endorsed the proposed bill Apr. 14. [See p. 91C3]

Regulatory Agency Proposals. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 13 sent Congress a special message proposing legislative and administrative steps to enable the federal regulatory agencies to "fulfill more effectively their roles of promoting and protecting the national interest." General proposals for all the agencies and specific suggestions for the Federal Power Commission (FPC) were outlined in the message.

The message announced Pres. Kennedy's signing Apr. 13 of an executive order calling a U.S. Administrative Conference (modeled upon the 1922 U.S. Judicial Conference) to "consider and propose changes in administrative procedure and organization" of the regulatory processes. The Justice Department was to provide the conference with a secretariat so that the conference could "become a day-by-day forum" on regulatory problems.

The message, which was drafted largely by the President's special agencies assistant, James M. Landis, omitted the Landis' task force suggestion that an office be set up in the executive branch to oversee the regulatory agencies. [See p. 55C-D1]

The message criticized the agencies' tendency "to consider only a single industry, or even a single part of an industry." It said: "Economic effort encouraged by one agency may find discouraging treatment by another. . . . Their concern is only with the particular segment of the industry over which they have been given jurisdiction, rather than its inter-relation to the whole." Other agency weaknesses, the message said, were the vagueness of the chairman's area of responsibility, "the practice of rendering anonymous decisions" and excessive delays and workloads.

Among the message's proposals: (a) all agency chairmen should serve as chairmen at the President's pleasure and have authority to staff the agency, review its budget-estimates and distribute funds; (b) individual agency members should formulate the rationale behind important decisions and sign the final report; (c) panels of agency members or agency employe boards should be delegated more responsibilities and their decisions, plus the decisions of the hearing examiners, should be given "a considerable degree of finality, conserving the full agency membership for issues of true moment"; (d) the Civil Service Commission should review and raise its standards for hearing examiners, whose salaries should be raised.

Concerning the FPC, the message said the commission's "incredible backlog" of some 4,000 pending rate increase cases included cases of "rate increases piled upon rate increases" and involved millions of dollars deemed ultimately refundable to the consumer (rate increases went into effect 6 months after their filing, with funds collected in excess of the ultimate rate subject to refund to the consumer). The FPC also had pending, as of Feb. 28, 193 applications for construction of 5,761 miles of pipeline at a total cost estimated at $850 million.

"This administrative log jam," the message said, was directly responsible for excluding millions of dollars from the economy and was "potentially responsible for an inordinate rise in the price of natural gas."

The message recommended that Congress: (1) exempt from rate regulation up to 100% of the small individual natural gas producers who provided under 2 billion cubic feet per year; (2) exempt from hearings up to 100% of interstate pipeline companies' applications to enlarge, extend or replace existing facilities (providing the cases did not involve "indiscriminate invasion" of another supplier's territory or deplete necessary reserves); (3) increase the number of FPC commissioners from 5 to 7.

The message endorsed the Senate Administrative Practice & Procedure Subcommittee's proposal to give increased authority to the FPC or other agencies to ensure that any excess rate ultimately disallowed would be returned to the consumer. [See Vol. XX, pp. 468G3-469C2]

Farm Bill. Pres. Kennedy sent Congress Apr. 17 a farm bill that closely followed most proposals of his Mar. 16 farm message. One change from the message was a provision to submit draft commodity programs first to Congress and then to producer-groups for approval. In his earlier message the producers would have received the programs first. Bills incorporating the Administration's program were introduced Apr. 18 by the chairmen of Congress' 2 Agriculture Committees, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) and Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.). [See p. 99E1-A3]

Foreign Aid Panel. Pres. Kennedy announced at his news conference Apr. 12 that he had formed an advisory group to help ICA Director Henry Labouisse reorganize the foreign-aid program.

The new group was headed by Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development. Other members: Theodore Tannenwald, a New York lawyer; George Gann of the Ford Foundation; Robert Blum of the Asian Foundation; William Dale of the Stanford Research Institute; Samuel P. Hayes of the University of Michigan; Don Humphrey of the Fletcher School of Massachusetts; Prof. Arthur Smithies of Harvard; Dr. Max Millikan of MIT; Frank Coffin, director of the Development Loan Fund. [See p. 113B2-D3]

Reorganization Action. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 8 signed a bill (S153) reviving Presidential power to reorganize the Executive branch. It had been passed by the House Mar. 29. [See p. 46B-C1]

41 U.S. interdepartmental committees were abolished by Mr. Kennedy Apr. 8 as part of a "continuing effort"

to place maximum responsibility "in specific individuals." [See p. 92A-C2]

Communist-Mail Curb Ended. The U.S. program of intercepting non-first class mail entering the U.S. from Communist countries was ended Mar. 17 on Pres. Kennedy's orders. A White House announcement said that the U.S. gained no intelligence information from the program and that it impeded cultural exchanges. The National Security Council in June 1960 had recommended an end to the program.

The Post Office estimated that 15 million pieces of mail a year had been seized under the program, which had been established primarily to stop unsolicited Communist propaganda.

Kennedy's order was criticized Mar. 17 by Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Committee and by Rep. Gordon H. Sherer (R., O.).

Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee Mar. 21 introduced a bill (HR5751) to resume the program and create a "controller of foreign propaganda" in the Customs Service. [See Vol. XIII, p. 117A]

Congress

Postal Increases Requested. Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day asked Congress Apr. 14 to raise postal rates to bring in an estimated $741 million more a year. Day said the proposed increases added to other postal raises plus department economies would be more than enough to balance the department's budget. The estimated Post Office deficit for fiscal 1962 was $843 million.

The proposed rates would increase first-class mail rates per ounce to 5c, airmail to 8c, postcards to 4c and airmail postcards to 6c. 2d-class mail increases would raise rates for magazines by 1½c each above the current poundage rate; rates for non-profit or educational publications would go up ¼c each; newspapers, currently delivered free or for 1c a pound in the county of publication, would be subject to a rate of 1½c a pound plus ¼c each. 3d-class circulars would have their minimum single-piece rate increased from 2½c to 3½c.

Day Apr. 13 announced rate increases, effective July 1, on most mail going abroad. The rates on mail to Canada and Mexico were unchanged. The new rates: surface mail, 11c the first ounce and 7c per additional ounce; regular cards, 7c; airmail letters to South America, 15c an ounce; airmail letters to Bermuda, Central America and the Caribbean, 13c a ½-ounce; airmail to Soviet Union, 25c an ounce; airmail post cards, 11c. A standard rate of 80c for the first 2 pounds and 30c for each additional pound was set for surface parcel post for North America, Central America and the Caribbean area. For other countries the surface parcel post rate was set at 90c for the first 2 pounds and 35c for each additional pound. [See Vol. XX, p. 88E-F1]

Waterfront Subversives. The House Mar. 21 passed on the Consent Calendar and sent to the Senate a bill (HR4469) to prohibit employment on any U.S. merchant vessel or waterfront facility of anyone who refused to answer questions of a Congressional committee or federal agency about subversive activities.

The bill, introduced by Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee Feb. 16, had been blocked from passage Mar. 6 by an objection from Rep. John V. Lindsay (R., N.Y.). Lindsay and Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D., N.Y.) objected Mar. 21, but failed to block passage a 2d time because 3 objections were needed to prevent passage on 2d call. [See Vol. XVII, p. 117D3]

Powell Case Dismissed. U.S. District Judge Charles M. Metzner in New York Apr. 13 dismissed a 3-year-old tax-fraud indictment of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.). U.S. Atty. Morton S. Robson, who requested the dismissal, conceded the U.S.' inability to obtain a conviction. A 1960 trial on the same charge had ended in a mistrial, and tax evasion charges in the indictment had been dismissed. [See Vol. XX, pp. 180F3]

Rightwing Activity

'New Party Rally.' About 125 representatives of 18 ultra-conservative political groups held a "new party rally" in Chicago Apr. 13-15 and issued Apr. 16 a "declaration of conservative principles" on which they planned to found a 3d national political party.

The declaration called for forcible liberation of Cuba, U.S. withdrawal from the UN, suspension of nuclear test-ban talks and an end to U.S. diplomatic relations with Communist nations. It said the U.S. should "capture Chinese and Russian Communists now based on Cuba and hold them as hostages pending release of Americans from Russia and Red China." It held that "so long as communism flourishes no world government is possible except as a universal Soviet empire."

The 3-day rally had been organized by Kent Courtney, segregationist leader and head of the John Birch Society's New Orleans branch. Courtney said at a news conference Apr. 13 that he expected the new party to be formed by a coalition of the Louisiana States Rights, New Jersey Conservative, Michigan Independent American and Texas Constitution parties. Possible presidential candidates for the new party, he said, were Birch Society leader Robert H. W. Welch Jr., Salt Lake City Mayor J. Bracken Lee and Nashville farm publisher Tom Anderson. Courtney said about ⅓ of the New Party Rally's leaders were Birch Society members.

Welch sent a telegram wishing the rally success but said Apr. 14 that he had refused to attend because the Birch Society was without a political position.

Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R., Calif.), a Birch Society member and friend of Courtney's, spoke at the rally Apr. 14 but said a conservative 3d party would be "political suicide and a disaster for the Republic." Such a party, he said, would wreck Republican Party chances for years. [See Vol. XVI, p. 334B2]

Army Investigates Walker. The Army announced Apr. 17 that Army Secy. Elvis J. Stahr Jr. had relieved Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker of his command of the 24th Division in Germany pending an investigation of charges that Walker had been using his position to indoctrinate his troops with John Birch Society views. Walker, 51, a World War II and Korean War veteran who had commanded the U.S. troops in the Little Rock school-integration crisis, was transferred to the Army's European headquarters in Heidelberg.

The Overseas Weekly, a privately-owned (International Media Corp.) newspaper published in Frankfurt for U.S. servicemen in Europe, had reported Apr. 13 (Apr. 16 issue) that Walker had established in the 24th Division in Oct. 1960 a "special warfare" office to conduct a "pro-blue" campaign to give a "new and vital approach toward anti-communism . . . a positive approach toward the defeat of open Communist subversion of the American way of life" (the Birch Society's basic book of principles was called the "blue book"). Overseas Weekly said that the book The Life of John Birch, written by Birch Society founder Robert H. W. Welch Jr., had been distributed to the division's dayrooms and that the society's magazine, American Opinion, had been put on sale on Army newsstands in the Augsburg area. Overseas Weekly said the division's weekly paper had reprinted from American Opinion an article that said: Democracy degenerated into "mobocracy"; the U.S. was "a republic, not a democracy. Let's keep it that way."

Overseas Weekly quoted Walker as having initiated his program by saying that "communism has infiltrated every [U.S.] institution. . . ." Overseas Weekly said that Walker, on Jan. 24, 1960, had told a PTA connected with his division that ex-Pres. Truman, ex-State Secy. Dean Acheson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were "definitely pink" and that USIA director Edward R. Murrow and news commentators Walter Lippmann and Eric Sevareid were "confirmed Communists."

Walker Apr. 14 issued a statement saying that statements in Overseas Weekly "alleged to have been made by me on 24 Jan. 1960 are untrue." Walker's statement said his "pro-blue" program was "not associated or affiliated with any organization or society." Walker said Apr. 16 that "immoral, unscrupulous, corrupt and destructive are terms that could be applied to either" Overseas Weekly or the Communists.

White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger disclosed Apr. 16 that Pres. Kennedy had ordered the inquiry that led to Walker's transfer. A probe had also been requested Apr. 14 by Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) on the Senate floor, by Reps. Henry S. Reuss (D., Wis.) and Frank Kowalski (D., Conn.) in letters to Stahr.

Welch on Speaking Tour. Touring John Birch Society leader Robert H. W. Welch Jr. spoke in Los Angeles Apr. 11, in Santa Barbara, Calif. Apr. 12, in Amarillo, Tex. Apr. 15 and in Dallas Apr. 16.

Among his comments: According to the Constitution, the U.S. was not supposed to be a democracy; Social Security was "socialism, and socialism is merely one aspect of a police state communism"; "Protestant ministers do not become Communists, but Communists become Protestant ministers"; Communists or Communist sympathizers made up 3% of the Protestant ministry and of the U.S. government; "ever since 1945 or 1946 or perhaps earlier our government has been the

greatest single force supporting the Communist advance while pertaining to oppose that advance"; ½ of the Birch Society's members were Roman Catholic; his "book," The Politician, in which he attacked ex-Pres. Eisenhower and others as Communist agents or dupes, had been disavowed by the founders when the Birch Society was formed, and publication of extracts from this "confidential letter" was a "brazen violation of my property rights." [See pp. 130E3-131D1]

Other U.S. News

NLRB Rulings Overthrown. 4 NLRB rulings against the use of coercion by unions in seeking membership were upset in a series of rulings by the Supreme Court Apr. 17. Justice William O. Douglas wrote the majority opinion in all cases. Justice Felix Frankfurter did not participate.

By 6-2 votes, Justices Tom C. Clark and Charles E. Whittaker dissenting, the court:

(a) Held it legal to hire both union and non-union workers through a union-operated hiring hall. The NLRB had invalidated a Teamsters Bro'hood contract with the California Trucking Association because the contract required that employes be hired on a seniority basis from single lists of union and non-union employes supplied by a union hiring hall. The NLRB contended that an employer must have the right to reject union-referred applicants. Douglas said the seniority lists legalized the contract.

(b) Upheld newspaper contracts requiring that composing- or mail-room foremen be union members and do the hiring for their sections. The case involved contracts between N.Y. Mailers' Union 6 of the AFL-CIO International Typographical Union (ITU) and the N.Y. Daily News and Wall Street Journal. The NLRB said the foremen-clause violated the Taft-Hartley Law ban on using coercion to enforce union membership. Douglas said a foreman was his employer's agent despite his union membership and could not be disciplined for obeying orders. He said the case presented no proof of hiring discrimination.

(The court divided 4-4 and therefore in effect, upheld an NLRB ruling that it was illegal to strike for a foreman clause that the NLRB said tended to coerce employers in their selection of grievance representatives.)

(c) Upheld ITU contracts with "general laws" provisions as long as the contracts specified that the only applicable provisions were those that did not conflict with federal or state laws. ITU "general laws" clauses that were, in effect, closed-shop provisions had been withdrawn from contracts after the case was initiated. Douglas said the contracts did not force workers into a closed shop since it was known that a closed shop was illegal.

The court also upset, 7-1, an NLRB ruling requiring the refund of union dues collected under an agreement found to be a closed shop. Douglas said this was a penalty the board had no authority to invoke. [See Vol. XX, pp. 151G2, 133A2, 113B1]

Private Restaurant Ban Voided. The Supreme Court ruled Apr. 17 that a privately-operated restaurant on space leased from a state agency could not refuse to serve Negroes.

The case concerned a coffee shop located in a garage owned by a Delaware state agency, the Wilmington Parking Authority, which leased the space. The Supreme Court upheld the complaint of Wilmington City Council member William H. Burton, a Negro, who had sued after being refused service in the coffee shop. The Delaware Supreme Court ruled against Burton on the grounds that (a) the shop was a "purely private" business, (b) a state law allowed a restaurateur to refuse service to persons "offensive to the major part of his customers."

6 justices concurred in the majority ruling. 3 justices—Felix Frankfurter, John M. Harlan and Charles E. Whittaker—said the case should have been returned to the state court for clarification of its views on the state law. [See Vol. XX, p. 478C-D1]

FOREIGN

Austria

Gorbach Becomes Chancellor. Dr. Alfons Gorbach, 63, conservative People's Party chairman, was sworn in by Austrian Pres. Adolf Schaerf Apr. 11 as chancellor along with a reorganized coalition cabinet of 8 People's Party members and 8 Socialists. Gorbach had been chosen by the People's Party Feb. 16 to succeed Julius Raab, 69, who had submitted his resignation as chancellor because of ill health.

The Apr. 11 cabinet: Chancellor—Gorbach (P); Vice Chancellor in Charge of Nationalized Industries—Dr. Bruno Pitterman (S); Finance—Dr. Josef Klaus (P); Agriculture—Eduart Hartmann (P); Trade—Dr. Fritz Bock (P); Justice—Dr. Christian Broda (S); Communications—Karl Waldbrunner (S); Interior—Josef Afritsch (S); State Secretary at Trade Ministry—Eduard Weikhart (S); State Secretary at the Defense Ministry—Otto Roesch (S); State Secretary at Interior Ministry—Dr. Otto Kranzlmayr (P); Social Welfare—Anton Proksch (S). [See Vol. XX, p. 412E2]

Ethiopia

Cabinet Shift. Formation of a new Ethiopian cabinet by Emperor Haile Selassie was reported Apr. 17. Aklilou Abde Wold was chosen premier.

The cabinet: Foreign Affairs—ex-Amb.-to-U.S. Mikael Imru; Interior—Lt. Gen. Abiye Abebe; Defense—Lt. Gen. Merid Mengesha; Finance—Yilma Deressa; Justice—Djejazmatch Uawde Gabre Selassie; Commerce & Industry—Lij Endelkachu Mekonnen; National Community Development—Col. Tamrat Yiggezu; Education—Haddis Alemayehou; Public Works & Communications—Mahteme Selassie Wolde Meskel; Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones—Ato Emanuel Abraham; Health—Abbebe Retta; Pensions & Supplies—Uawde Balaineh; Information—Blatta Germachu Tekle-Hawariat; Imperial Palace—Tafara Work Kidane Wold; Vice Minister of the Pen—Ato Ketema Yifru; Vice Minister of Mines & State Domains—Fitawrari Haile Mikael Uawde; Agriculture Vice Minister—Tadesse Yacob. [See Vol. XX, p. 455B1-B2]

Ghana

Nkrumah Curbs Party. Pres. Kwame Nkrumah announced Apr. 8 in a radio address a government decree ordering parliament members and government ministers belonging to his Convention People's Party to sever all foreign and domestic business relations or face removal from office. Nkrumah said the decree was aimed at a group "tending to form a separate new ruling class . . . in contradiction to the party's socialist aims."

Nkrumah also announced that his party would restrict the hitherto independent activities of its workers', farmers', women's and cooperators' organizations. He said that all future government declarations would emanate from him and that government or Convention People's Party leaders who wanted to issue statements on official policy would require cabinet approval. [See Vol. XX, p. 460G1]

Indonesia

Celebes Rebellion Ended. The Indonesian radio reported Apr. 14 that "all members of the revolutionary . . . forces," including ex-Col. Alex Kawilarang, rebel commander, had ended their insurrection in the northern Celebes. A rebel force of 25,000 men, under the leadership of ex-Col. Daniel Somba, had surrendered Apr. 4 in a formal ceremony in the northern Celebes town of Amurang in the Minhassa area of the island. Col. Sunander, the government's northern Celebes commander, accepted the capitulation and said that "armed conflict in this area" had ended. But several thousand rebels led by ex-Col. Ventje Sumual were reported Apr. 5 to be still holding out in the Minhassa area. [See p. 94C3]

8 Parties Approved. Indonesian Pres. Sukarno, in a move Apr. 15 to "simplify" the nation's party system, signed a decree permitting the existence of only 8 political parties. Applications of 4 splinter groups and the anti-Communist Masjumi and Socialist parties for authority to be legal parties were rejected. The parties allowed to exist were Communists, Nationalists, Orthodox Moslem Scholars, Catholics, Islamic Association, Murba (pro-Communist), Partindo and League for Upholding Indonesian Independence. The decree gave the president power over all political organizations and said any party could be abolished if it failed to follow the government's "left progressive ideology." [See Vol. XX, p. 393A1]

Red China Pact. An Indonesian-Communist Chinese friendship and cultural agreement was signed in Jakarta Apr. 1 by Indonesian Foreign Min. Subandrio and Chinese Foreign Min. Chen Yi as Chen ended a Mar. 28-Apr. 1 visit to Indonesia. [See Vol. XX, p. 115D1]

Italy

Socialists Back Nenni. Delegates to the leftwing Italian Socialist Party's (PSI) national congress in Milan Mar. 20 voted 55% in favor of party leader Pietro Nenni's motion to continue the party's policy of barring close cooperation with the Communist Party and of limited cooperation with Italy's governing Christian Democratic Party.

Composition of the party's newly elected central committee (number of previously held seats in parenthesis): Pro-Nenni forces—45 (47); pro-Communist group led by Tullio Vecchietto—27 (25); Lelio Basso group opposed to Communists and the Christian Democrats—7 (6). [See Vol. XIX, p. 23E3]

Sicilian Cabinet Resigns. The Sicilian Regional government, headed by Pres. Benedetto Majorana della Nic-

chiara, a Christian Democrat, resigned Mar. 1 after the cabinet's 2 neo-Fascist party members withdrew. [See Vol. XX, p. 74F3]

Naples Commuters Riot. Italian soldiers and police Feb. 8 fought thousands of Neapolitan commuters who rioted when a sudden strike of trolley workers left them stranded in downtown Naples. 68 persons were injured and more than 100 rioters arrested. The rioters set fire to the main suburban railroad station and to 11 trolley buses, street cars and buses. Dozens of stores were damaged. The transport workers struck to protest the suspension of employes who reportedly had opposed new timetables.

Nepal

Unrest. The Nepalese government reported Mar. 31 that "unsocial and reactionary elements" had caused "serious unrest" in the Nuwakot area (District No. 1) in the western region bordering Tibet. About 150 persons were said to have been arrested on charges of creating the disturbances, reportedly over peasant opposition to landlords. Troops were reported Apr. 1 to have put down the disorders.

400 persons had demonstrated Feb. 23 in the Nepalese capital of Katmandu. They demanded the release of political prisoners, the restoration of democracy and an end to dictatorial government. 50 persons were arrested.

A government order announced Mar. 14 authorized the recall of Nepalese citizens from abroad on penalty of having their property seized and of being fined and imprisoned. The order reportedly was aimed at opponents of the government who had fled to India. A previous government decree had required landlords, revenue officials, government workers, pensioners and government-aided institutions to turn over to police persons opposed to the government.

Government Changes. The Nepalese government Feb. 8 announced that Prof. Yadu Nath Khanal, a member of Nepal's UN delegation, had been appointed foreign minister. He replaced Nar Pratap Thapa who became head of the newly established ministry of inspection and supervision. Maj. Gen. Padam Bahadur Khattri was appointed defense minister.

The government announced Feb. 15 the creation of 14 "administration rectifying committees" made up of military, police and court representatives and headed by middle-ranking former politicians. The committees were to spend 3 months in 14 areas of Nepal in an effort to improve administration by eliminating "anti-social and anti-progressive" elements. The committees were to be empowered to detain anyone regarded as endangering public security.

King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva announced Feb. 18 the creation of a National Guidance Ministry to establish goals for Nepal and oversee steps to attain them. Vishwa Bandhu Thapa was appointed guidance minister. [See p. 28F1]

North Vietnam

Red China Loan. An agreement signed in Peiping Jan. 31 gave North Vietnam long term Communist Chinese loans totaling 141¾ million new rubles ($157,342,500). Hanoi radio said another pact pledged Chinese technical aid and equipment to North Vietnam for building or expanding 28 industrial and communication centers. [See Vol. XIX, p. 70B2]

Norway

Harlem Defense Minister. Social Welfare Min. Gudmund Harlem was appointed Norwegian defense minister (announced Jan. 31), to replace Nils Kristoffer Handal, who had resigned. Harlem was succeeded by Olav Bruvik, the Textile Workers Union's secretary general, as social welfare minister. [See Vol. XX, p. 182B2]

USSR Exchange Pact. Soviet Amb.-to-Norway M. G. Gribanov said at an Oslo news conference Jan. 28 that he and Dr. E. Christophersen of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry had signed a treaty for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges (including information on peaceful uses of nuclear energy) between Norway and the USSR in 1961.

SCIENCE

Element 103 Synthesized. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced Apr. 12 that a new heavier-than-uranium element—Element No. 103 on the periodic scale—had been discovered and produced through nuclear means at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California in Berkeley. The work was done by Albert Ghiorso, Torbjorn Sikkeland, Almon E. Larsh and Robert M. Latimer. Element 103 was the 15th and theoretically last of the actinide series of elements. A short-lived element, it no longer exists in the natural state on earth. Its discoverers proposed that it be named lawrencium (chemical symbol: LW) in honor of the late Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron and founder of the Lawrence laboratory. [See p. 116G2]

Cancer Research. The discovery of cancer-inhibiting substances in cigarette smoke was reported Apr. 9 by Dr. Ernest L. Wynder of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. Wynder, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, held in Atlantic City, N.J. Apr. 7-9, said the anti-carcinogenic agents he had found apparently reduced the cancer-causing effect of alleged carcinogenic chemicals also found in cigarette smoke.

Dr. Sergio de Carvalho, 36, of the Rand Development Corp.'s Cancer Research Laboratory in Cleveland, O. reported at the meeting Apr. 8 that he had found an abnormality in the ribonucleic acid (RNA) of all cancerous cells. He said he had induced tumors in the livers of rats by injecting them with liver cells that had been bathed in the abnormal RNA and then had cured the tumors by injections of liver cells bathed in healthy RNA. Rats in which liver cancer had been arrested in this manner were found to have been immunized against further tumors of this sort, de Carvalho reported.

The first known cases in which tumors in human beings were induced by injections of a virus were reported at the meeting Apr. 7 by Elmer T. Feltz, 33, of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y. The virus was discovered in Yaba, Nigeria when an African monkey found to have a tumor was put in a cage with several African and Asian monkeys and all the other monkeys also developed tumors. The tumor virus was tested at Roswell Park by Feltz, Dr. Julian L. Ambrus, the institute's principal cancer research scientist, and by Dr. James T. Grace, the institute's assistant director. They found that the virus invariably would induce tumors in Asian monkeys but did not always induce tumors in African monkeys, apparently because the virus was native to Africa and some African monkeys therefore had developed immunity to it. The virus then was injected in 5 volunteer human patients who already were dying of cancer, and tumors appeared in all volunteers.

Dr. George E. Moore of Roswell Park reported Mar. 19, at an American Cancer Society seminar held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mar. 18-20, that a 26-month nationwide test had indicated that recurrence of breast cancer after operation might be reduced from the current 42% to 24% by injections of Thio-tepa (TSPA), a Lederle Laboratories drug. The federally-financed experiment was conducted by Dr. Rudolph Noer of the University of Louisville. It involved 718 women in 23 hospitals. Dr. Warren L. Cole of the University of Illinois reported Mar. 19 that a 5-year test with 120 breast cancer patients had shown after-surgery recurrences also cut to 24% by the use of nitrogen mustard.

The American Cancer Society reported Feb. 26 that the cancer cure rate was increasing by about 1% a year. [See Vol. XX, p. 382G1-C2]

ARTS

Awards. The National Institute of Arts and Letters announced Mar. 17 that its annual $1,000 Brunner Award (to an outstanding architect) would go to Ieoh Ming Pei, 44, Chinese-born New York architect. It announced Apr. 11 that its annual $1,000 Rosenthal Award for Painting (to a young distinguished but yet unrecognized painter) would go to Zubel Kachadoorian, 37, of Detroit, and its $1,000 Rosenthal Award for an American novel (published during the previous 12 months) of "considerable literary achievement" would go to John Knowles, 35, of Fairmont, W. Va. for "A Separate Peace." The institute Jan. 14 had announced the award of its Gold Medal for Music (awarded once in 5 years for the whole achievement of the artist) to Roger Sessions, 65, of Princeton, N.J., composer and teacher. The award of its Gold Medal for Sculpture to William Zorach, 74,

of New York, Lithuanian-born sculptor, also was announced Jan. 14. [See Vol. XVII, p. 102C-D2]

The National Institute of Arts & Letters announced Apr. 19 that grants of $2,000, instead of $1,500, would be made to these 18 artists, writers and composers: Leonard Baskin, 39, graphic artist of New Brunswick, N.J.; painters Paul Cadmus, 57, of New York, Walter Murch, 54, of Toronto, Gregorio Prestopino, 54, of New York and Joseph Solman, 52, of the USSR; sculptors Kahlil Gibran, 44, of Boston and Philip Grausman, 26, of New York; Edward Dahlberg, 61, Boston novelist, poet and critic; Jean Garrigue, 47, Evansville, Ind. poet; Mark Harris, 39, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. novelist; David McCord, 64, N.Y. poet and essayist; Warren Miller, 40, Stowe, Pa. novelist and short story writer; Brian Moore, 40, Belfast, Ireland novelist; Howard Nemerov, 41, N.Y. novelist, critic and poet; composers Ramiro Cortés, 28, of Dallas, Halsey Stevens, 53, of Scott, N.Y., Lester Trimble, 38, of Bangor, Wis. and Yehudi Wyner, 32, of Calgary, Alberta, Can.

The National Institute announced Apr. 19 that its annual $1,000 Marjory Peabody Waite Award (to an older composer, artist or writer for integrity in his art) would go to Providence, R.I. novelist Edward McSorley, 59, and that its fellowship in literature (to a young writer, for a year's residence at the American Academy in Rome) would go to Columbus, O. poet George Starbuck, 30. [See Vol. XX, p. 154A-B2]

The American Library Association Mar. 13 awarded (a) its 1961 Newbery Medal (for a distinguished children's story) to Scott O'Dell for "Island of the Blue Dolphins" and (b) its Caldecott Medal (for a distinguished picture book) to Nicholas Sidjakov for "Baboushka and the Three Kings." [See Vol. XI, p. 88H]

The 1960 George Foster Peabody Awards for achievement in TV and radio were presented in New York Apr. 18.

TV winners: news—NBC for "The Texaco Huntley-Brinkley Report" series; entertainment—"The Fabulous Fifties" (CBS); education—"White Paper Series" (NBC); youth programs—"G-E College Bowl" (CBS); children's programs—"The Shari Lewis Show" (NBC); contribution to international understanding—"CBS 1960 Olympic Coverage"; public service—"CBS Reports," with special mention of CBS' documentary "The Harvest of Shame" (for account of migrant workers); special award—Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS president, for his role in televising the "Great Debates" of the 1960 Presidential campaign. [See p. 131G3]

Radio winners: entertainment—WQXR (N.Y.) for "Musical Spectaculars" and over-all music programming; children's programs—Irene Wicker (WNYC, N.Y.) for "The Singing Lady" series; public service—Texaco-Metropolitan Opera Network (WOR, N.Y.)

Radio-TV education—Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. for such programs as "Look Up and Live" (CBS-TV), "Frontiers of Faith" (NBC-TV), "Pilgrimage" (ABC) and "Talk-Back" (local stations). Locally-produced radio-TV programs—WOOD and WOOD-TV, (Grand Rapids, Mich.), KPFK-FM (Los Angeles), WCKT-TV (Miami) and WCCO-TV (Minneapolis). [See Vol. XX, p. 154B-C3]

'Oscars' Awarded. "Oscars" for the "best" film achievements of 1960 were awarded Apr. 17 by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Science in Santa Monica, Calif. This was the first time in 33 years that presentations were not made in Hollywood. "The Apartment" was cited as the best film.

"Oscar" winners: Direction and writing—Billy Wilder for "The Apartment." Actor—Burt Lancaster, "Elmer Gantry." Actress—Elizabeth Taylor, "Butterfield 8." Supporting actor—Peter Ustinov, "Spartacus." Supporting actress—Shirley Jones, "Elmer Gantry." Foreign-language film—"The Virgin Spring" and Swedish director Ingmar Bergman. Screen play based on material from another medium—Richard Brooks, "Elmer Gantry." Original song—"Never on Sunday" by Manos Hadjidakis. Film editing—Daniel Mandell, "The Apartment." Documentary feature—Larry Lansburgh, "The Horse With the Flying Tail" (Walt Disney Productions). Documentary short—James Hill, "Giuseppina" (Lester A. Schoenfeld Films, UK). Special effects—Gene Warren and Tim Baar, "The Time Machine" (Galaxy Films Production, MGM). Costume design, black and white—Edith Head and Edward Stevenson, "The Facts of Life" (Panama and Frank Productions); costume design, color—Valles and Bill Thomas, "Spartacus" (Bryna Productions, Universal). Sound—Gordon E. Sawyer, Todd AO sound department and Fred Hynes, "The Alamo." Short-subjects cartoon—William L. Snyder, "Munro" (Rembrandt Films, Film Representations). Live-action short subject—Ezra R. Baker, "Day of the Painter" (Little Movies, Kingsley-Union Films). Art and set direction, black and white—Alexander Trauner and Edward G. Boyle, "The Apartment." Art and set direction, color—Alexander Golitzen, Eric Orbom, Russell A. Gausman and Julia Heron, "Spartacus." Cinematography, black and white—Freddie Francis, "Sons and Lovers." Scoring of musical—Morris Stoloff and Harry Sukman, "Song Without End" (Goetz-Vidor Pictures Production, Columbia); scoring of drama or comedy—Ernest Gold, "Exodus." Honorary award for "creative pioneering in the field of comedy"—Stan Laurel. Special citation for "many memorable screen performances"—Gary Cooper. Jean Hersholt humanitarian award—Sol Lesser, independent producer. Honorary juvenile actress award—Hayley Mills, "Pollyanna." [See Vol. XX, p. 119G1-D2]

ECONOMY

Doeskin Executives Plead Guilty. Fred Tabah and Joseph Leznoff of Montreal and Sol R. Kurlander of Roosevelt, N.Y., respectively ex-president and ex-secretary-counsel of Doeskin Products, Inc., reversed their previous not-guilty pleas and pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in New York Apr. 17 to charges of illegal stock manipulation. A federal indictment had charged that they, 8 other individuals and 4 corporations had helped financier Lowell M. Birrell acquire 1,070,000 unregistered shares of Doeskin stock without paying the company. Birrell, named in this and in other stock fraud indictments, was a fugitive in Brazil.

Others accused in the indictment: Samuel J. Smiley and Louis A. Schnider, ex-Doeskin chairman and executive vice president, respectively; Luis J. Dotifoll, Cuban attorney; Hector Rivero, Montreal securities broker; José M. Copmany, Cuban broker; Jay Fisher of New York; Charles Holdings, Inc.; Panamanian Investment Co. (Panama); Darien Compania d'Investiones y Finanzas (Panama); Synta Corp., a Lichtenstein trust. [See Vol. XX, p. 464G2-A3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week ending Apr. 15

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,389	*$17,388	*$19,394
Currency circulation	*$32,007	*$31,898	*$31,827
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$31,825	*$31,959	*$30,876
Agricultural loans	*[a]$1,112	*$1,104	*$898
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,551,804,508	$14,034,891,907	$13,960,727,518
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	25,670,470	28,987,500	10,451,000
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	251.40	249.73	226.09
Bond sales (par value)	$33,757,000	$36,143,000	$20,982,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.03	87.14	84.86
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	136,249	117,218	161,083
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,226,560	7,351,310	7,028,410
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,560,000	6,625,000	7,658,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]14,182	*14,163	*13,852
Carloadings (cars)	[b]505,930	505,917	600,747
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.39⅝	$2.39⅛	$2.49
Corn (bu.)	$1.39	$1.38	$1.51¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3365	$.33½	$.3410
Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e]	$39.17	$39.50	$33.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.03	$6.00	$5.95
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.4	119.5	120.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]128	151	153
Failures (Apr. 6)†‡	343	350	333
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1960**
Exports	*$1,671.5	*$1,646.7	*$1,575.5
Imports	*$1,045.9	*$1,123.6	*$1,289.1

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Apr. 5 [b]Apr. 8 [c]Apr. 1 [d]Apr. 11 [e]Iron Age

Personal Income Up. The Commerce Department reported Apr. 1 that total U.S. personal income payments, rising for the first time in 5 months, had reached an annual rate of $407.8 billion in March, up $1.6 billion from the February rate. Manufacturing payrolls rose $200 million to an annual rate of $84 billion during the period, largely because of expanded employment and increased average weekly pay in the clothing, textile, food, steel and stone, clay and glass products industries. [See p. 107F2]

Monterey Gas Pipeline. Humble Oil & Refining Co., a Standard Oil (N.J.) subsidiary, announced Apr. 13 that it was joining the N.Y. investment banking firm of Lehman Bros. in forming Monterey Gas Transmission Co., an interstate pipeline firm that would transport more than 700 million cubic feet of natural gas daily from southwest Texas to Alexandria, La. for use in Ohio and Central Atlantic states. John R. McMillan was chosen president of the new firm. [See Vol. XX, p. 451B2]

Guterma & Associates Indicted. A federal grand jury in New York indicted convicted stock manipulator Alexander Guterma and 4 associates Apr. 13 on charges of perpetrating an $8 million stock fraud. Those indicted with Guterma were Denver oil speculators Samuel Garfield and Irving Pasternak, Las Vegas hotel owner Allard Roen and Evansville, Ind. lawyer Allen K. Swann. The indictment charged that (a) Guterma had formed the Shawano Development Co. in 1955, (b) Shawano had turned over more than 8 million shares of stock to the defendants in return for cheap properties and (c) the defendants had sold the stock at $1 a share by false and misleading advertising and a phone campaign. [See Vol. XX, p. 252B-C2]